Introductory Lecture.

October 26th 1809

Doctor Gregory gave us an introductory lecture on the plan to be pursued in his course of lectures — That he intended to pursue the nosological arrangement of Doctor Cullen, but that he should sometimes differ from his late illustrious teacher and colleague — on some points, both in his arrangement, and in his practice. — That in speaking of a disease he should mention the practice that had been used by the most eminent authors both ancient and modern — He defended the system of No-

= tology and entered into a short
discussion on its utility — He ob=
served that diseases were properly
divided as animal, plants and
minerals — But he considered
all dispute on the proper dis=
position of a disease in a
nosological arrangement as
absurd and as of no use to
the practitioner. — —

— Lecture 2d — 30th —

Dr G. commenced this day
a history of the science of
Medicine — This was to be
considered as coeval with
the existence of man, In its
first stages as an art, the
manifestations of men made they

physicians — The dislocated joint the broken bones and the wounded artery call'd for immediate assistance, and were soon under command of the surgeons — From this state he pass'd to consider it in the more regular form that appeared in the writings of Hippocrates &c. &c. —

— Lecture 3rd 31st —

The history state continued giving an account of the practice of Hippocrates, and the opinions of of Plato, Aristotle, and ended with considering Celsus —

Lecture 4th Novem. 1.

The medical history is dete going on. Galen and some of the more modern, par=ticularly the Arabians formed the subject of this lecture

Lecture 5th Novem. 2

We have made a little more progress in this tiresome sub=ject, Although Dr. Gregory treats this in an agreeable stile and manner, stile there cannot make up for the mat=er, - I have heard the same too often for it to be con=lotrable.

Lecture 8th B.

Hale the history — Boerhaave and others both before and after him formed the subject of this days lecture.

Lecture 7th Novr 6th

Doctor G: began by giving a definition of "Practice" and of disease, by this he means every impaired function of the body - It is not every deviation from health that he calls by this name - Into the idea of disease comes at the same time the instinction in the principles of health - as that wh? takes place in infancy, old age, sex. temperament, all of which have different phenomena, and which are peculiarly to each other diseases - He then spoke of the causes of

Nosology in its minute distinctions — and the classing of some phenomena which he did not consider as diseases — big Preg=nancy — and some cutaneous diseases, — also freckles, spots on on the nails &c &c. The than spoke of the causes of diseases — Con=cerning the Proximate cause he declined saying any thing as he considered it as a use=less speculation, He admitted however the agency of the vis Med=icatrix Naturæ, or vital principle in its production. — The other ca=uses, the remote, occasional pre=disposing, were more certain and in some cases easy to be known

hence he would not neglect the consideration of these ...

Diseases are known by their symptoms - the variety of these is great so enumerate all would be endless - and to attempt it might by the assembly of it alarm the patient. By reducing them to a kind of system however, they may be more easily understood, and more distinctly remembered - symptoms may be arranged in this way - Impeded functions, uneasy sensations, and an alteration of sensible qualities. ---

1 Of impeded functions

The functions be arranged under three heads - the animal the

natural and the vital —
of the Animal. here he went
thro' the various symptoms as appear
ing in these, viz as they occur in
diseased senses minds &c &c —

Of the vital. and first of the
circulation of the blood — this, in
the states of it that are exhibited
by the pulse, is an important
symptom — he spoke of the aber
tions of the pulse from the natural
standard in frequency, force
strength and intermission. —
secondly of respiration, this is
slow or quick (to 60 in minute)
approached — is different upon mo
tion or posture — there are nu:
merous modifications of this sen

piration, as Sneezing, Crying,
Coughing &c — By the cough
some diseases may be distinguished
thus the cough of the outlaw from
the dry hack of inspient Phthisis
thus too the cough of asthma
hydrothorax and Croup has some
thing peculiar — the same remark
applies to whooping cough, and
the hysteric cough — To this head
of inspiration may be referred, the
Sighing This attends sometimes
Stupor — and Yawning which
denotes the approaching of some
fever. — — —

— Lecture 8th Nov.r 7. —

Of the natural, symptoms in
these appear in the Stomach,

the intestines the various secretions various derangements of the functions of these point out disease - Thus the stomach has its function of digestion impaired in fevers; and in many of the diseases of the stomach, filth sometimes the appetite is very great in some=times it is vitiated so as to seek unnatural food - To this head too we may refer dysphagia - either as it occurs from obstruction, or as it takes place in the last stage of disease, from weakness - The retention of food in the stomach likewise gives rise to many symp=toms - in the functions of the

Intestines have their symptoms of disease — as in cases of costiveness and diarrhoea — —
The functions of the urinary organs have their irregularities — The urine may be altered in quantity or quality — In Diabetes and Polydypsia these states take place — Dr G. knew a patient who made 7 lb of urine in a day — sometimes there is a difficulty in voiding it. again there is a sediment — white or red He — Dr thinks it of some use to attend to this as a general disease may sometimes be discovered, thus in jaundice, the high colour. In hys-

lina and atrophy the quantity -- it is a guide for us -- sometimes it is discharged with great pain -- and many other circumstances with regard to it -- we must attend to the function of the skin. pour its natural soft smooth state to its dense and dry and hard - the alteration two of the perspiration both sensible and insensible -- It is hot and dry in one part of a fever, and in this space of an hour passes to its opposite -- the sweat is sometimes, hot, cold, thin or spare, profuse, and even bloody -- The Hole of the Mouth -- it is a good indicator of the

stomach, in disease of this, it has various appearances — of the State of the Nose, this gives symptoms of disease in its secretion — In hydrocephalus it is sometimes dry for the space of two or three weeks. —

2 Of Uneasy Sensations —

To this head we refer first Pain Dr G. defined pain to be "a sensation we wish to get rid of" — There are various degrees of this. It is internal or external — The internal is sometimes difficult to be pointed out — But it is generally to be known by motion, or pressure on the part &c &c. When the pain is extern

mal it is easily known by the touch — Pains are of different kinds, as Burning pain, as in the stomach, in Cancer and in the bowels, Twisting pain as in colic — Pain is an important symptom, if the burning is present, it directs us to the stomach to seek for acidity and to apply its remedy — If the pain be severe in any of those internal parts it warns us of spasm or inflammation. The second division of uneasy sensations — may be called — Anxiety. This is a feeling different from pain, as occurs in-

asthma, diseases of the heart, from distention of the stomach & from affections of the liver —
The third division is Itching — this takes place in hepatic affections, jaundice scarlatina & small pox when affecting external parts, when internally it is in the anus — —
a third division is vertigo as it occurs from a violating motion on an looking down from a height — but this he thinks might be referred to the head of cerebral functions —
a fourth division Pruritus Pudendum this too may be referred to the same head of cerebral functions

a fifth Nausea this to may
go the the same head

3 A change of sensible qualities

There are an important train of
symptoms for here you do not
depend upon the information
of the patients, these sensible qua-
lities consist first in temperature
of the body - By the degree of
heat we have been for a long
time been accustomed to judge of
fever. The temperature is sometimes
above the standard, It is said
that it rises as high as 113 degrees
but this Dr. G. doubts, But it is
not meaning that it rise so high
to be perceptible, 2 degrees is

well and evident to the touch.
Dr. G. never knew it rise above
104 and then it was very hot
to the hand — even one degree
will be perceptible — It is sometimes
unequally distributed over
the body in L. G. disbelieves the acc
ount that in the plague cases
have occured of the one of the
limb being hot and the middle
cold — The temperature is sometimes
<u>Below</u> the natural standard.
When paralysis so affects a limb
as to destroy the motion of the arteries,
then the colonys will
take place. — But it sometimes
happens where the action

of the arteries remains —
The second sensible quality is
Colour, as it is seen in the
skin, as red, yellow, pale, bur
kiness, &c —

Lecture 9th — Novr 8.

The next sensible quality is
the Swelling or later pale in
various inflammations — in
dropsy — In short for a nice
of these symptoms he refers
us to Gambius, Boerhaave —
and his own Compendius —
Nosology takes not notice
of the causes of diseases —
but if these can be properly
ascertained, it would not be

wrong to consider them in a
table of diseases — In the
some cases the obscuration of the
cause with the symptoms is un
avoidable — as in Phthisis pu
monis of tubercles, in jaundice
of the obstructing cause —
E.G. approves of nosology if it
be used in relation to therapeu
tics — It is of use too in bring:
ing together diseases alike in
their appearances causes, and
cure — But the extent to wh
nosology is pushed by some
he does not approve. — He
then mentioned Cullen's division
The two first classes he thought

natural, — In fevers ~~ab~~ ma
ny of the genera and species
run into each other — In ner
vous diseases the same —
thus palsy apoplexy and spasm
occur together or succeed in
close succession — The neuro
sed the case of a patient
who had in the period of three
years, the diseases of apoplexy
palsy - epilepsy and mania
all alternately induced by
the same cause, intemperance
The two other classes of Cullen
are not so natural — as pyre
xia and cachexia. Many dis
eases closely allied in systems
require the most opposite treatment

Lecture 10th — 15 Nov.

Doctor G. spoke of the first class — the Apyrexia — he mentioned a case of epilepsy in order to show that this did not depend upon flatulence at least of a woman who from some disease of the uterus, and in consequence of that of some visceral obstruction was prevented to the last degree of an action — This patient was subject to Epilepsy for a few days before her death. Dr G was for ascertaining whether there was pulsation in the general system but certainly that takes place in the bowels

the time began on the Symptoms of Pyrexia: and first

Of the cold stage — This is not the cause of the hot fits. for they are not in proportion to each other — Thus in the Quartan the cold fit is long and the hot short, and unevenly in Quotidian — and when the disease approaches to resolution the cold fits diminish as it appears —

Lecture 11th — 16th

Dr. G. to day considered the other symptoms of Pyrexia the heat the Pulse &c, on none of which did he dey

any thing that I have met
heard before - on the pulse
he merely dwelt on its fre=
quency and said little or
nothing on its force - He
states the general point to
which it might be pla=
ced as to frequency - and then
said that there were some ex
ceptions to this such as age
sex and idiosyncrasy - and
that was all about the
pulse - As the other sub=
jects he mentioned all
or some of the known facts
but it was needless to set

There down, I came here
to learn what could
be had no where else - and
not what every Book could
give me -
I had written thus far,
when finding that Dr. J.
had no system to inculcate
I could not but think it
a loss of time, for which he
I am paying so dear, to take
notes in the way I beg on
I therefore determined to give
up the business, but to I
should continue to put
down any facts that may
occur!

On Intermittent fevers —

All have a predisposition to them because they attack people of all constitutions — But they prevail more in warm climates In cold there are less known, in Russia rare, also in Holland and at sea the fishermen on Newfoundland do not suffer much —

Debility does not necessarily precedes the attack for some are taken in full health, and many escape it who are much debilitated —

The case of a woman who has an attack, who for 40 years afterwards had the

predisposition, and every offering was attacked with a virulence as manifested by shivering &c. Marsh miasma is supposed to be heavier than atmosphere so the hills by the marsh near Rome are free from the influence.

Cold has been said to cause these fevers, but cold alone will not produce them as in that land they have them not tho' the cold and damp is there great.

The fever is fatal in Rome: chiefly to the British troops, because of the plenty of gin

In Cim! - sometimes occur after an intermission there in Plymouth, according to Hirsham - and Bombay which was one called the grave - is now called the Montpellier as people go from Bengal there for their health. —

As to prepuerate causes - I consider that as quite unphilosophical -

The cure of intermittents is to be attempted in the cold stage by stimulants in the hot, by emetics not by bloodletting - except in severe inflam.ns and in

robust man — but the principal remedy is the use of opium — it keeps the pulse open the pores later of the spasm by its antispasmodic quality — He spoke of Bach arsenic with real he on none of which did he offer a principle or even a fact new or original and to be insisted here —

<u>Continued fever</u> — Deafness in there not an unfavorable symptom here — Length of face bad — Eyes closing bad — patient lying on his back bad

The cadaverous smell
lead us it indicates a
degree of pulrefaction
going on in the fluids —
It is a curious coincid-
ence of the eyes with
the mind — that when one
is intent on a subject
he fixes his eyes, on a spot
when on the contrary he
has a succession of ideas
his eyes wander, thus mad
men on some occasions
look steadily, and again
they have a quick motion in
the eyes, when they pursue
a train of incoherent words

13

another bad sign is the cold breath — this arises from the quick and small inspiration, the air not becoming warmed by the heat of the lungs —

He never knew but one recovery when the pulse was above 140 — An irregular pulse where it is natural to the patient is a good sign at the close of a fever — the pulse of a dog is always irregular —

The recovery is rare after fluctus, Dr G. recovered himself — case of one who wore a white handkerchief in bed

stripes — Mortification of the extremities, he knew recovery after it —

Case of tumed abdomen in the son of Dr Reid, the wind was in the cavity and in the intestines also — the intestines had a small hole — the surface of this part was dry. Dr Reid in every case that the wind proceeds from fermentation. The unassuaged tympanites, and sloughing arrow in the bed are all bad signs — —

On the subject of inflam.ⁿ there
may be much nosology & an distinct
ion, which as I do not admit
I pass not record — for exam
ple, dividing this disease accor-
ding to its seats — in Rheumat.ᵐ
there runs to suppuration — this
this last state may be con
nected with the former: —
here may consider the effects of
a blister, as an artificial exc.
repelas — hence the rationale
of their action. — Different
kind of inflam.ⁿ in the lungs
for, a man may have an ab
scess often and recover, hence
not like that of pulmonary con
sumption. — There is a double

if pus be a secretion — that's no
for me — Gregory doubts it — Greg.
rails against theory — when I make
challenge him to show me a page
of his lectures wholly, has not theory in it
the difference is this Greg. does not
give a system — tho he has full of
insulated hypotheses — that case
the doctrine of "error loci" — he
some agree this is true — there in the
eye — some exceptions too, seem to
be of the same nature, that is
matter spat off which do not
naturally — a good deal on
the formation of pus: that it
is the tissue changed into a
greater quantity of fibrine
a case of a minimum

when abdomen may fill as with a matter approaching to pus then shewing an error loci in secretion — an other example of the error loci in inflammn occurs in the lungs — when the various coloured expectoration takes place — the crude or blood the effect of inflammn. the blood from lungs not in: flammn but the vessels, distended — and burst — the heart Dr is throwing so much indeed that I cannot take it up — for there is no systemic in it — but lungs on increased action of the vessels — on this circle acc count for all the phenomena

that morphia alone, for bleeding excessive &c &c in the early stages action that take place in the membranes violent and inveterate – what proof is there of this? the chemical energy alone is the power in operation – so much for an acc cause of inflam^n, none of which could I understand – the remote cause of inflam^n all violence the mechanical irritation internally purulent matter, in or on the body produces no end or bale – great heat, great cold –

On the cure of inflam^n –
The idea that opium is injurious madness – proofs in quotations in quill d

testicle, the inflammn. of gunshot wounds - different from the sinus resembling fine - Concerning pellets their modus operandi. The heat serves the convent the serous matter into pus. - if this be not nonsense, what is? - gangrene that to support the vis Vitæ - in gangrene - antiseptics as acid fruits - mineral and vegetable acids - to cure the ulcers left after gangrene has stepped and change of air back wine &c. -

Inflammn. of eye - Gregory mentions it as a curious fact that there should be great sensibility of the retina, and eyes in delicate minors. - Method

of tears we sometimes have a dryness, this we cant account for, — then a long enquiration on the varieties and species of opthalmia — In nearly all case there is lack of disease, only in peculiar constitution, general heat — sometimes it operates to the brain, or produces inflam.ⁿ there — He then bound the case of injection of one in an inflammed eye when brain was found inflamed. There is a symptom of the feeling of sand in the eye — hence you must not attempt to take it out when the disease is brought on by cold — — Inflam.ⁿ is sometimes transfered from one

ye to the other — There is a great sympathy between the eyes. Both in modes of its nobeley and ives. The inflamm.n rarely or never terminates in gangrene and rarely in suppuration, sometimes there is an effusion of serous fluid into the chambers of the eye. This called "pouché eyes" — It commonly terminates in resolution.. Sometimes in opacity or Dealer opake spots - on the cornea - Mercury and purging for its cure this acts by absorbtion — Glass was once employed to take them off by grinding — introduced by Thomas Beaulch and adopted by ingular -

There is a serous kind called a
defluxion, this cured by stimu
lants - Causes; all that give
rise to other inflamm.ns - Besides
this other causes act here, as the
circulation of high wind - also
the stimulus of light - the minutes
mad the case of a man who
had some hairs growing
from the ball of his eye
Gregory thought at first that
the eye lashes had turned in
and that the hairs had lotten
root in the ball - here is
relief without examination
for years - ! unusual smoker
or of mad cases &c The

smoke of the huts in Scotland
as frequent cause —
Having been confined for some
time I have a note made that has
been said during that time lue
a recurrence to Cullens Nosology
which shows what is passed over.
and he is run on the circula-
tion of phlegm. — — — —
The expectoration in the commence.
generally phlegmatic. this is only the be-
gin of the blood!! Then, came the
mode of practice of Celsus, & he takes
some remarks on the absurdity of
the practice in this disease. and as
examples of the same is from Pitca
irn, and some of the other authors
who lived not one hundred years ago

Gastricity — pulse of activity: but not always. for Dr. G. lately bled to 120 ℔ of blood in a case. — The case where the stomach had been diseased for some time, the patient grew very fat: no Pain, upon pressure, the lungs may be pressed but not much felt. — any thing taken in hot or cold or acid gives pain — and every thing is thrown up as soon as taken. — Dr. G. knew a case where the inflamn. bore so as to be seen at the mouth. — Two species — Phlegmn. Erysipn. — symptoms of first. — much pulse anxiety debility. pain, heat of stomach. vomiting, convulsions — dispnea, lurgo — almost delirium, costiveness. — and sometimes suppression of

wine — It is often very soon fatal sometimes there causes that bring on fits which destroy without inducing inflammation. Thus the drinking cold water will destroy. — Thus too the action of poisons. — the Camel walk — the man who took the glass by mistake. — the tobacco — a daughter fell a sacrifice, and an enema in two hours. — Thus too brandy has operated. — People die too in gout from a spasmodic affection without inflammation. — Blows on the stomach, He mentioned a case of a man whom he saw lying from this cause, the mob beat to his carriage, for his opinion, but he declined, saying he

could do nothing for him, he was
in a past recovery — Dr. G. cont
ues in gangrene taking place in
the stomach without inflamma?
Sometimes suffocation takes place — it
is known by the pigeon, weight at
the part, expectation of food. — The
recoveries from this however are rare
tho' such things have been. — There
abscesses sometimes break outwards —
Schirrosity, this may extend over
all of the stomach, — but mostly
at the pylorus — Dr. G. thinks that the
Schirrosity is sometimes preceeded by
inflammation — Costiveness attends
this, weight from the food taken
and the schirrosity itself. — The stom.
is drawn from its right position

exactly perpendicular, sometimes as low as the umbilicus, and Morgani saw it as low as the pubis — The scirrhus sometimes ulcerates, and takes on a cancerous appearance. — The causes of gastritis — Any acrid substances, as acids alkalis — Thus has some salts, as taken in mistake Sal. tart for Sal. Tart. — Emetics. and purges — The ancient helleborus, produced convulsions, by its impression on the nervous system of the stomach. — The stimulus of quantity — The substances in the stomach sometimes become putrice, and acid. — The bile may occasion inflammat of stomach — perhaps those gangrenous spots, which are found. — General effections of the nervous system

blows, and contusions. — The spreading of inflamm.n from other parts. — The metastasis of disease — This generally called gout, but it is not an inflammatory disease, it is atonic and is cured by those remedies which increase inflammation thus wine opium. brandy. — But there are some instances of violent inflamm.n from gout. — he mentioned the case of a lady whose father had this disease, — she was much affected at a particular time with flying pains in her head stomach &c. pulse one day 120, next 50 and the third 150, B.d g bled a her 4 or 5 times, and the gout immediately appeared in the form of inflammation in her extremities. —

Cure of gastritis, phlegm. — general bloodletting — and this even in the lowest state of debility, when the pulse cant be felt, thro syncope. — then a long case illustrating this rules. — He spoke of the use of blisters — the modus operandi — refers to a sympathy between the internal and external part, — not by the connection of nerves. — Clysters, are also to be given, mild as the mild as the neighbouring parts — Colon near the stomach. — Besides this the only way that aliments can be taken when there is acrid substance how. even the aliments must be taken by mouth, as its mile in that case called fecal vomiting which

will discharge the matter — if
it be acid, alkali — sometimes
vomits — Opium, — injections —
Temperance is to be recommended
upon recovery — If suppuration
come on nature must be left to
itself — gangrene of the stomach
is incurable, and scirrhus, is of
the same nature — some advise
mercury in cases of this kind —
Gregory thinks it right to give his
patients calomel ere' to keep the
mouth sore (gently), for a few weeks
but he has not much idea of the
efficacy — Gum: ammo: and cicu
ta, have also a character for
resolving these indurations, also
Phosphorus — Soap — Iodine —

the various mineral waters — the second line — or chronic inflammation of the stomach, the effects — Enteritis — In this some fever attends, slight pain — nausea vomiting — the affections of the mouth both precede and follow it — particularly in children, arising from the extention of inflam.n — many of the cases of this disease obscure, and difficult to be ascertained — When known it is to be treated in the same manner as the former, only with more moderation — In the irritable state of stomach the sul: lime has been recommended. — —

Enteritis. — The same divisions as of the last — diseases — The pulse

Mostly small and bowe — The colicu
pies: never attended by inflamat? —
The fever constitutes the difference
between the colic and enteritis — and
a diagnosis of consequence, as they
require opposite modes of practice —
Vomiting and costiveness are symp
toms — and injections by the
bowels are retained by the mouth —
Tho the bowels have been costive be
fore, when gangrene takes place
they are opened, hence, it
must be a fatal symptom —
The pain is increased on pressure
and this constitutes the difference
between spasm and inflam, the
former is not felt more on pressure.
Gr: thinks the costiveness owing more
to some cause preceeding the stage

of inflam.n than to this inflam.n itself — this inflam.n of the bowels sometimes causes, ischia from the contiguity of parts — the neck of the bladder being affected by sympathy — — — — — —

Gregory mentions a case where the kidney did suppurate, and the abdomen from it much distended with air — He had occasion to mention dysentery, and said, in fact, dysentery is a kind of enteritis

The gangrene frequently comes on in 24 hours, sometimes 12 — a small quantity of gangrene in the bowels will occasion death, Greg.y saw a sacrum from a spot about an inch and a half.

Some patients die in coma delirium others quite easy — and think them =

other bitters. — Gangrene frequently comes on, when the inflammation has been barely perceptible — a slight case of purge will bring it on. — Suppuration is known by its general symptoms — and finally by the discharge of pus from the bowels, and the patient lingers, and dies — for an ulcer seldom heals here — Schirrosity or callosity takes place in the bowels from inflammation, but it has been known to follow the continuance of colic for some time. — The appearances on death, are gangrene, inflammation, inflammatory exudations: constriction, collections of fæces — and wind — in boluses — and hernia and these last are often the cause of this disease — The remote causes

It is more common in the decline of life than in young persons & seldom in children, a case of a child whom a nurse was holding, the fall and the fright that the child gave of cated his bowels and brought on an diarrhœa. — The wet too predisposes it. intemperance which always the bane of the bowels. — The occasional causes, acrid substances, purges. — Gr. knew a death from the dose of opiate pill. — In this case the bowels were found much inflamed, and a cyst was discovered on the convex part of the liver containing a great quantity of serum; the mentioned as a cause brought on by intemperance, — Dyspepsia may give rise to it — by the improperly

digested food. But this cause is rare
It seems too that acrid bile gives
rise to it — but this bile rather pro-
duces purging and vomiting — If it
were to remain some time there, no
doubt it would cause inflamm —
The most frequent cause is the colic
another, hernia — tumors — and then
came on from collections of biliary
concretions with fecal matter,
another cause is dysentery. He men
tioned the case of one who had caught
a dysentery and after Brooks it
brought on enteritis — another cause
metastasis, but this rare — another
cold particularly applied to the
extremities — It is known that this
exposure will produce pipes, and
what produces this pain of the

bowels, may bring on inflammat.
He mentioned the case of Mr Ramsey
who died from this cause - another
case of a girl who wrap'd herself in damp
clothes, and then caught cold in her legs
which ended in inflammat.n and this
in suppuration, of which she died -
This principle we apply in practice
as ewates to the legs will produce
a stad.n - one Dose of the apostane
in the infirmary, who in pouring it
on the legs of a patient got some
on his own, and obliged him to re
tire - - Gog advises the trial of b.s.
before the colic has ended in inflam
ation, to prevent it - - and besides
the b.s. is proper for the spasm of
the bowels - - Topical bleeding and

Lobster, It has been observed that a purge would not operate, tho the Lobster has passed — the Same pain. Venesection is to be used as a preventative to inflam.n during the colic besides to relax the spasm — when the inflam.n has come on it must be cons.d pleurlefully — topical purges is not of much use — fomentations, or warm bath — these act both by relaxing the spasm of the fibres of bowels, and the inflammatory spasm of bloodvessels — with this view all the remedies of animal nature are applied — Cathartics, — by injection — warm water on of the best — decoct.n of senna — Tinctures — Tobacco, either by smoke or

infusion — limit objectionable on
account of the nausea — A great
quantity of water may be thrown up
by the great syringe — Dr G has know
9 pounds used in this way. — A case
of the infirmary in which after
forcing some time the patient fart
something gives way in side — and a
rumbling followed, and he soon
vomited what was thrown in —
it was supposed that the obstruc
tion at the ileum of the colon
had accidently opened. — It has
been proposed to unload the bow
els, with the bitters of a blue
pill. — Quicksilver has been
used too, But Dr: not thinks

The wind up three pills once a fortnight, one in case of Lady, when the quick sellers were 30 days before it came away. — but the poor woman lost her life by a mistaken destination. — Cathartics are to be given by the mouth. — The castor oil, or the neutral salts, are best and these in moderate doses. — small doses of calomel in union with some vegetable purgatives may be given, to produce evacuation. The most preferable however is the Jesuits, even tho' there be a sick of its being rejected. — taken in union with tamarinds, — to this add the affusion of cold water on the legs. —

4 A sailor was suffering from a violent colic and constipation. When a marine rushed in with the port hole and a complete rest before him, a person was called for its effects, but it was the most happy one. — The stomach is to be compared in this disease, the effervescing draught, but opium is to be avoided. — The diet must be light aperient and laxative — and — low diet to be adhered to for a long time for the bowels remain predisposed to inflammation — The second kind of inflamm. of bowels, the Erysipelatous. — But this seems not to have any thing particular said about it.

Hepatitis, two kinds — symptoms

Fever. Pain, both in left side

right, and stomach — acute or

dull according as the inflam.ⁿ is in

membrane or substance. — Then

of the posture, and pain on certain

states of the body — The pain of

the shoulders — There have been cases

where the patient could not feel

the pain but when the mass pressed

upon. — that is press the heart in.

Difficulty of breathing — arises from

general fever as in all other kinds

of fever, or from the communica

tion of inflam.ⁿ thro diaphragm

to pleura and lungs. — Singultus

supposed to be stomach, being off

ended by the inflammation spreading

to it — the vomiting explained in the same way — yellowness of the skin explained by the inflammation of pancreas — He mentioned the case of a lady whom he was called to see, who had been affected by this for 9 or ten days — when he declared it was a hopeless case, to her sister — but a large bleeding saved her — He found her blood to be green — and then accounted for this on the mixture of colours — of the bile and blood — He assured him that the same kind of blood had accord to her — in the same case — He spoke of the need of the — inoculation of hospitals, in the

solution, suppuration - Schirrus -
In resolution it generally ends in
some critical discharge Matter in
hemorhoids - in small pox - Ste
ven Naughter Rec a discharge of
blood from the left mostrils was
most commonly an indication of
resolution. - but this gregory did
not believe - He mentioned a case
which lately occurred to him, not
much consonant with the present sub
ject, & he say he was called to see
a fever, but as it was the sixth
day he would not bleed him, but
ordered (for a pain in the head) leeches
to the parts. he went next day
and found that the leeches had
not been used nor had some

other remedies he had ordered, been applied — but the lady was quite well — and had been so cured by a copious discharge of the menses. — Eng: take this case without a single conclusion from it, and of the made by which the bloodletting had been superseded. — He only mentioned it as an instance that otale would have a greatly grasped at, as an example of a morbid matter thrown off by the powers of nature. —

Q. Then spoke of the manner in which the suppuration have an exit — by expectoration by the sides — by the stomach, into the abdomen, and intestines. — —

Fermentation in schirrus — The men
tioned case he knew of liver of
1 ℔ 8 ℥ weight — Dr. Fife mentions
to him a case under his observa:
tion of 24 ℔. — In schirrus it is som
times diminished — The heart he knew
was of 18 oz, and then was contracted
into knots like a cluster of grapes —
Dropsy and jaundice in almost all
cases to be referred to schirrus liver
schirrus does not here terminate
in cancer — as the causes of he:
patitis, warm climates — The hot air
certainly produces colera, and if
this be continued it may pro:
duce inflam.n of liver — Inter:
mittent fevers also produce it

The europe an dogs which go to the E Indies, are affected with the liver disease. and it is said that mer=cury has been in their cases, with success. — Cold too, especially after the heat of the day in In=dia — A draught of cold water — the same has produced flooding — bio lent exercise — as of force a m ounts. — Mere emotions of mind — violent passion — External violence without preexistation, a bruise or fall. — A fracture of the skull has been said to produce it, Greg — thinks that the violent vomiting attending this might irritate the liver to inflammation —

great patients, particularly of the Armenian — Dr Hunter said that the fat was conveyed to the liver not true, but stated the fact correct that these two states connected — but by owing to the fat people being greater eaters — It permits to the practice of regulating the acc of patients in the liver dis=
eases. — Cure of acute hepatitis the general plan of cure for all the inflammatory — The use of Mercury perhaps beneficial but by no means to be applied to the exclu=
sion of the antiphlogistic — Greg: thinks that one or 2 or 3 bleedings may be employed even in the —

climate of Hindostan, tho' hot climates this is to be cautiously used. — Topical bleeding, advised but a blister after 2 or 3 bleedings is perhaps better. — Fomentation, evacuation of the bowels, by clysters, as these act upon the colon, and this is near the bowels. — The cooling salts proper to reduce the inflammation Greg lays the stress of his practice upon this mild purging. — On the from after the water act. — Greg: says that some of the English physicians think that these different waters have a specific effect on hepatitis. — The truth is that from the dilution, the purges mildly —

Greg: prefers, purging alone to mercury alone — In short he thinks purging as one of the best remedies both for acute and chronic — The acids too, and fruits — of the use of the cure — The efficacy of this in combination with calomel is great, but Greg. only objects to the reliance and as if it were a specific. Then he told the method of giving it — the recommendation when it is applied by nurse that the physician nibbling the breast off — A child took six Cyrenaic fluid drachms, one hundred grs of calomel in twenty one hours. the child 15 months old — In giving Mercury

have a view to the effects that the pressure upon the mouth and a thin — what time and what the necessary to be given some day at first, but Geo. thinks break the force of the disease by an effulgent medium — besides the operation is too slow — after three or 4 days the necessary may be given in some form — then I think this metal acts specifically against the fever and Geo. cannot permit the bleeding of horses in its fever — It has been advised to give the bitters with such alkalies — one to give the other to resolve obstructions — Geo. dont think much of it — The next business day is the surgical operation — but be careful

that adhesion has taken place —
In the chronic hepatitis this perhaps
absolutely incurable, because the sympt.
toms do abscess — It has been common
to describe, many complaints of
the parts of the abdomen as dispep
sia — acidity &c. to the chronic he=
patitis, and a great deal has
been done for mercury has been
given in cases where it was injurious
(not their hepatitis) — Hence came the
various symptoms — those of colic, the
uneasiness about the stomach not pain.
Pain of shoulder — but ~~pain~~ uneasiness of stom
ach, communicated to the diaphra
gm — Depression of spirits —
Jaundice of a dark, Bowels at first
costive — Afterwards diarrhea

Pulse not much affected but at
last, weak. Tongue white with
scanty and coloured skin dry -
Breathing difficult, dry cough
pain on side - smelling of fire
lying on one side - coughs and
vomiting food. Has pain - Skin Rice
or rather leaden colour. The con
dition does leave any few weeks. -
or months or years. Heels swell
come on the head and thence
they can be brought back so as
to give a uniform shape. From
the patient throwing his chest
forward in order to breathe -
Spasmodic asthma is sometimes
induced in Cure, sometimes lies.
May be used when the symptoms

are urgent, but generally not necessary. A blister is proper to be applied, gentle purging - or mercury. For the purging it is said ~~that~~ may take off the inflammation, ~~but~~ and this preserve the body for the mercury. but the Gen: Friends admits of doubt. There are other remedies as bitters bark &c. but these not much, But the most expedient is the regimen mild food, of easy digestion - high seasoned food to be avoided. In the last places they have a saying, "to keep the Cow off Grass" by feeding wine, and by this they think to keep off the disease ~~Excessive~~ ~~infection of Fever~~ ~~Dirge to Cabane~~ ~~[illegible]~~

He mentioned the case of some British soldiers who had been taken by Tippoo Sultan or Hyder Ali, and that upon a capitulation, and almost starved upon rice. - but who by that treatment were quite relieved from their hepatic complaints which their companions with dying of that disease without.
The europeans in India are more subject to the disease, from the manner in which they live. - - - - - - -

Jaundice. Respiration accelerates to sallow. yellow colour. The perspiration sometimes affected. Not true that things seem green. Yet he mentioned a case of woman who saw a blue and a white handkerchief as green and yellow. - White fecces ash or clay colour, prove fatal.
Not as great costiveness as might

be expected. — Different kinds of jaundice, from calculus — known by pain. — This pain may seem in the stomach, perhaps affected by contiguity or sympathy. Pain greater after eating. — The obstruction at the extremity of duct. — Properties of the stones. — A peculiarity of diposition produces these. — Greg: has known two dozen voided — sometimes large Dr. Alcanso has one that was passed as large as a walnut. this is the maximum. — The minimum, a kind of biliary sand. according to Greg: A sedentary life predisposes to them, and living on hard solid food and abstinence from vegetables than the cattle have them con

cretions by the use of grap in the spring. — They next species the spasmodic jaundice — This attendy upon colic sometimes. This will not continue long and therefore requires little more than some antispasmodic or relaxants. — The next species jaundice hepatica — this the worst kind, as is this hepatic chronicity — that is the swelling of the liver in this disease obstructing the ducts — The swelling of neighbouring parts may have the same effect. — The jaundice takes place in pregnant women, and causes the patient after delivery this from the pressure of the uterus — Carbuncles too is more frequent in women, and the liver may press on liver from colon — The next species — Jaundice infantile

This sometimes does no harm. But not all ways. — Some say that the gall bladder not passed by urine. Then in retains the gall bladder becomes obstructed by stagnation of bile. — Pray not a moment this; — the practice here very brief. — If from a stone, it will be cured by slowly. Time will do all here. Medicines not wanted. Fases. — Hence the my remedies, thus taking an egg every morning for six weeks, eating lean and drinking one; wine — Fever sometimes comes on. Then bleeding — tables of inflam.n and relaxes the system. and always the stone to fall. He mentioned this case of a no. man whom he saw at night, but

whom he did not see at that time to be jaundiced - He ordered her bled, from the fever she had, when lo! in the morning she had the jaundice! Aperients are to be given, warm bathing - moderate evacuating of the bowels - vomiting prog: this is not so rule of. There are some cases in which it may be rule, Fomentation & too moderate exercise, gestation, riding on horseback. rubbing the parts with oil - once a mild purgative diet. In the icterus hepatic little can be done, if swelling be seen in hypochondria - Mercury or purging bitts. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Nephritis - Colic - affection almost always the pain is strongly

inflammatory — all the symptoms of Nephritis may exist and yet no inflammation in the kidney this the nephralgia — this may hold in from a calculus in the ureter — The kidney runs on to suppuration and it has been known to gangrene — Old people subject to the gravely complaint — and we must remember that these pain not bear bloodletting. — The pain is increased upon pressure — the pain different from the rheumatic pains — the last aggravated much upon motion. — We can distinguish too from the cause, this cold will produce rheumatism, not the latter. — No nausea attends rheumatic

affections - sometimes difficult to tell from colic - The direction of the shooting may serve to distinguish, thus to the testicles, down the thighs - the numbness, accompanied by a sympathy we understand better than any other - and this arises from the connection of nerves - Therefore have been case of sciatica like cole when the leg has been permanently lame. - The no meeting he assembles to a sympathy of a different kind - for no nerves of connection here - The frequency of urination from the irritation of the contained membranes on the bladder - The column of urine when light arising to spasm on the

extreme upils of kidneys - sometimes bloody, and black, the last from stagnation. - sometimes no secretion at all, yet no inflammation. - It terminates - by resolution, suppuration, gangrene - It resolves by copious sweat, discharge of thick urine, or piles - When the inflam.n continues more than 9 days, we fear suppuration. - this brings on hectic - the kidney has been found a mere bag of pus. - it is over a lb of pus - The kidney is sometimes wasted, and hardly to be found But the other is always enlarged, sometimes to double the size He mentions the case of a Mr Ay

whom he supposed had had but one kidney for the space of 40 years — The kidney seems an to be gangrened. The Gr. G: never saw a case, He quoted one of a boy — It ends too in schirrus — Case of man in Infirmary of kidneys of 45 & weighed 2c fill'd a bucket says Gr. G: — Remote causes — very few cure of pure cancer attacks scirrhus — Neither begins in cancer it — The lymphatics to be greater in old age — The kidneys more apt to fail before the other parts of body. Perhaps it ought to be that all the parts of the body should die away at once, but this, not the case in some the head in some the

much to this failure owing to the mode of living of civilized people, who eat and drink what nature never intended for us. — A gouty disposition gives rise to it. — Bruises — violent exercise, hard running or riding — leaping — jolting in a carriage — some who at other times show no symptoms, have bloody urine after riding — another cause is heat about the back from confinement in gaiters, or practice of limbs, — here the kidney lies lower than the bladder, and the urine stagnates. — It is said that diuretic medicines produce it but Dr. not believe this. Even cantharides does not produce

it — The veins are said to produce it — The cure like all inflam.ns of internal parts — Bloodletting according to circumstances — local bloodletting not so good as a bleeder to the part. — As it occurs in old people we must be wary how we bleed, for there rule not to be as bloodletting. even as well as sheldom — It is only bad to be bleeding that it may act up on the nervous organs. but this from experience not so — Healthness — There is an object how it has values fever, that they may be absorbed and may vitiate the organs — The cortex bile is the best — Fomentations

Diligently — all the common drinks of this kind — Opium, and by Clysters of Mephitic gas — the largest stone that has been found in the body weighs 20 ℔. — and that in London, in prac: tice also — The singularity of this disease is the curious disposition of some to form it — I prac: know a case of a man who had such a disposition to form concretions — that he was cut twice whilst a boy — and the first piece is frequently encrusted with the sandy matter — When the urine lyes, and formation. He does not place much reliance on lithontriptics — for all those different even proper ingredients, and lies not easy to know which they are

The stones consist chiefly of the uric acid — combined with ammonia. The oxalate of lime, very insoluble. Phosphate of magnesia — Phosphate of lime and silica — all these are combined by some animal matter — some of these are soluble in potash, some in acids — some not at all. They also act by their acid properties — leading to overlay the acid of the primae viae — The remedy which parliament gave £5000 for is the lime stones, or calcined egg shells, to which she afterwards added some soap — To prevent the effects of so much earthy earth — a soap has been given in order to neutralize the acid

by its accompaniment — After these remedies came the different waters impregnated by the carbonic — the soda &c. &c. The last remedy proposed is the simple super carbonate of soda or potash — Lime water too, acts by its bicarbonate quality washing out the calculous matter by the abundance of water — Soap pills are used too — Bluey mixes in almost all cases as symptomatic disease, the cause of some irritation on the kidneys — When the stone sticks in the urethra it brings on a fit of the gravel — Here, Bloodletting to relax and relieve inflammation, lepiates, to relieve pain and to take off the spasm, Opium

tube, external, and internally
Operation — When the stone is thus freed
from the urethra — we must watch
the progress of it in the bladder —
The last made is to press a great
quantity of water at once — to
relax it, and bow forwards and
press out, to relax it. he should
work gently & steadily of laxity, take
an opiate and go to bed, the opiate
will lessen the irritability of the
bladder — Doing this was getting
into the warm bath, and bend
ing the urina then has succeeded
when we cannot cure urina must
be evacuated, inside exterior or over-
exertion of the body — keep the
body open, the morning Rose

much injury. Opiates — &c &c —
Dr C. only some of the other genera —
and consider — Rheumatism —
first the nosological definition — He
never saw a case produced by any other
cause than cold &c. — Any other account of
it — is altogether hypothetical — Fever —
Passing on as much as fam a app after
the exposure — Pain, the larger joints
most affected — Not only the ligaments but
the tendons, and he thinks the mus-
cular fibres — When the small joints are
affected by it, he says they seldom be
come, as the fingers — the Rheumatist
affecting different part, as Lumbago
&c — Then the distinction of this from the
chronic, in and it always tends to
the latter, never to suppuration or —

gangrene. – The fever of Rheumatism seldom continues for more than a month. – The chronic very often occurs without the acute. – Many people are subject to the former not the latter. – The chronic is not apt to shift like the acute. – The best cure for chronic, is warmth, in a flannel vest with no more than ale thrice a day besides. – This rheumatism runs on to palsy – It is remarkable that stimulants that do no good in other palsy, have relieved this stiffness of the limbs, perhaps arising partly from the adhesions of the inflamed parts. – The limbs are cold in this chronic and have not the vigour of cir

This disease was barely described be-
fore the time of Sydenham. – Boerhaave
suffered by it, from gardening, and could
find no account in any ancient
or modern author but Sydenham. – No
one says Greg, even died of this dis-
ease. – But it must have been af-
some attending disease. – The severe
Rheumatism, at early young people from
eighteen to thirty five, the chronic, in
old people. – He thinks however that
all may have the acute if they
be much exposed to cold. – The
fever attending is merely synocha.
It is attended by the typhus – Those
who died here of rheumatism, be-
cause of bleeding in typhus that
they died. He thinks, they were on-

5 food to cold and at the same time to the contagion which was prevailing. — Delirium not often attendant on those cases of it that are related to, have arisen from Opium to ease pain, for it requires a great quantity of this. — The stomach, with all the hypernia, is little affected. — The bowels are generally costive, the urine mostly natural. — some say flatulent. — The nails. no muscle exempt, yet some more than others — the temporal and the after Groy have seen there. — the occipito frontalis he seen too. — In a case of Cullen it attacks the abdominal muscles, or of the diaphragm. — It does not attack internal.

part or of diaphragm bladder
bowels. — The joints are less pain
ful when they suppe, perhaps from
effusion into Cell: Mem: or cavity of
joint. — The disease apt to recur —
his not gone with the prognosis — The
great object to cut it short, and pre
vent the chronic form, Never happen
ed, case of a man who had an
abscess of the joint in Rheumatism
but Greg: said this was an accidental
union of Phlegmon an Rheu:
matism. — The metastases from limb to
limb, muscle to muscle &, but rare
ly to internal parts. — Greg made men
tion of case of one, who had delirium
go to heart, and caused delirium —
But he said this as more that

they may hardly form the exception to general rule. – Rarely what I've known one case. – Cures great difference between cure of acute and chronic – those that are full in one handful in other, then bloodletting, exercise &c. – For the acute, ala the powerful antiphlogistic remedies are to be used – V.S. – but this has its evils, for first, it does not succeed and it has been known to make it fast into the chronic – your pulse must not be governed by the size of the blood – for this is not a test of its necessity – for it may continue for months after the acute stage has gone off – leeching, and cupping – But

the relief from topical application only temporary. — Blistering — this in lumbago — &c. — Sweats — to be kept up a long time, and to be made general. — and these when the physician has in some degree subsided. — by the antiphlogistics. — Do not give the emetic if the pulse be above 120. — Then the exceptions for Rovers powder — the saline mixtures, &c. may be given to promote the operation of the powder. — Purging, by the saline, and a calomel but objection also from the motion — that it occasions — and the exposure to cold that it gives rise to. — Opiates as a palliative, for the pain. — The best mode is to give the

as Calomel advises with salts and emetics. - Nitric. has been used but Gregory doubt think much of it. - Barks. Sweat reduce the system. and then give it. Greg: did not derive much from it. - Arsenic. Not successful with Greg: - When none of these will accomplish cure, proper regimen will make effect it. - viz low diet. In the chronic stage, the only cure is the warm and patient flow. The warm bath. The warm pumping - as at Buxton, but any other stream of water as well. - Dry heat, thus wear mufflers, bury the patient in hot sand. up to the neck. Some Mountebanks trace it here -

and such was the credulity of the people that they chose to submit to stand in wet earth, with the face turned to the east wind of the winter. **Frictions** — he gave us an instance of the beneficial effects of friction, the case of the horse which by the rubbing is prevented from becoming stiff in his muscles. — — — —

When he gave us more of the treatment, all the particulars were so little that I already knew them, or as they are to to be had in all treaties, I shall not take the trouble or want the ink to set them down. Suffice to that I am disgusted the more and more I hear this Man discuss — — — —

Exercise — Warm this is necessary, if the motion of the limb be lost — and the perforation is produced warm, when there does not exist too great a tendency, mostly cutaneous — Electricity, Galvanism — the spark — Sea bath — acts partly or only as cold water — and the shower bath a better mode — In this case it is a stimulus — Rub of temp. &c. &c. — Blisters, but may be the best: lim. of a muscle perniciously — Internal remedies — Thus the Quinine: — Berries, a thousand other — antidotes of the gum tube — Calomel — Cornicum Mace: of little service perhaps — some benefit from the diaphoretics effect — Formerly the cauterising were use, on the principle of an issue —

Gout. — Hebendon May recommend as the best thing on the subject that has ever been published. He has rejected the idea of it being a saturnine. Cullen was not far from this belief. — Then came the definition — Hereditary — scrofula may appear in children, and sometimes not till the 60 years. — The likeness of the person and many other diseases, as mania, epilepsy &c. all go to prove a disproportion there: = fore from ancestors. — If the negro have a child by a white woman and this man marry the white, the offspring can be a hair white, the and never be serviced, hence this is proto the the other hereditary features of the person which come of the three or four generations or ancestors of the chancellor of Scotland

This quest may appear in the same
before the father from whom it was
derived. — The case of Dr Gregory's
father who had it at four and twenty
before his mother had her first fit —
He mentions a the case of the black
horse which had a white foal — but
on tracing the genealogy it was found
6 or 7 generations back there had been grey
or white horses. — The same kind of case
occurred in some pea fowls in Ayr
shire, some big fowls were brought
to the country 70 years ago, but it
was supposed they were all coloured
but grey: so in them often they had
disappeared many generations. —
A person may inherit the quest
from his father. Can not had a be
quest fit taken to beget him
It cant be from a Nervous mother

for the same state of Lendedeny this case happens in the occasional, when persons do not have it till some years after, now if it were a morbid matter the child should have it at or soon after birth, or the second most symptom, "evidency no external cause" — It is says Greg: a disease that in most cases arises from predisposition, or peculiar constitution, and in case when it is induced by other causes they are more generally from internal than external causes. Greg: mentions the case of this fa father who hurt his shin over a tub which brought on the fit, again of one who broke his arm which induced it in his leg. — there exists certainly a connection between the stomach and the gouty affection

and it is an important symptom for it directs us to keep the stomach in order for these may prevent. — The fever that attends may be of various degrees — very sometimes. it has produced delirium — Pain is most symptom it occurs in all the joints — except the loins — rarely in the hip. Gregg knew a case where it attack'd the joints swelling and redness took place in one who had been subject to the gout in other parts. — And what is curious, the hair of his head would not grow, on two or three inches on the part. — The gout is apt to recur by intervals, and this is the distinguishing mark from Rheumatism. — The most common period of recurrence, is about

one year. - and when it is regular at a certain period - it is to be referred to some external causes. - Relates the case of his father who was found dead in his bed, — Then he mentioned the connection of gout with other diseases and the form of fever in which it affects. - Dr Gregory thinks that in those cases when it affects the head, physician ought to lay aside the idea of its being gout, and to treat it as if he had no gout. In Scotland it affects 50 men for one woman. - Greg. says that something in the constitution of men and in their living treats gout oftener than to women. - Disease mark of the appearances - that remedy and days before probably had to not. —

He quotes a the genealogy of gout, "the limbs relaxing &c" – It is less frequent in those who do not use liquors, and who ungelatinous – Grey offered the theory that spirits modified the constitution so as to produce a predisposition in the inflammation of the joints – or that gout is produced – It is a disease of the rich, of 2000 patients which Grey attended in hospital only two had it.. Plethora presupposes the the great human fat people, for fatness is in all cases attended with plethora.. The inflammatory diathesis is in one or a by plethora.. The prophylaxis, a change of life, temperance, exercise. It is curious says Grey: that these are commonly medicines that quite keep off the gout, but then they count the taken with impunity. – This disease occurs

most in the decline of life, but if the predisposition be very strong, it appears in young people — Then came a good deal for Cuban concerning the cause and so much about debility that I can not recount it — The allowance of a Scotch labourer, is 2 pecks of oat meal off in a week. — He told the anecdote of the Sailor who was so affected with fatigue, & flatulency gout, but got rid of it by reducing his usual meals to, a pound of cream flour, and a pint and a half of milk per day — He, he lived on for a long time, and was able to support him — he drank nothing, for he said he observed his pigs he knew the best and fittest fed when they drank the least — he said much then against the use

of high food and liquors — He drew a picture of a Drunkard, and then asked us to compare this with what was necessary to keep a man in health. Then he told us the story of the turtle.. One of them, who are pre-existarians told his audience that each man had allowed him a certain quantity of liquor to drink in his life and that the more they drank the sooner would it be exhausted and the sooner would he die. Then he mentioned the case of Dr Hunter. who became secluded by living for 60 days on bread and water, also on sugar, and he died at last for eating chess, alone. — Necessity gives rise to the disease. - for this is cause and effect the great has some connection with the personal appetite and

it does not appear till after puberty.
Indigestion - this occurs when a large
quantity of food taken in - It is to
be referred to the activity which
is induced - by the quantity, rather
than by the repletion - e
then he spoke of the boiled potatoes
being more easily digested than
the same or half done - There are
some peculiar foods that cannot
be taken, this some are affected
by malt liquor, and some can
at any time bring on the gout
by a glass of claret. - These
debility produced by these accessory
matters first affects the stomach
but is soon propagated to
the whole body - in hereditary
life, in Night Sweats - a man
had better get rid of gouty in the

morning than at up late at night
Profuse excretions. — Purging.
Volume the system is just ready for
the gout, if bloodletting is practiced
for any other disease the patient may
have. — It may cause the gout —
the anecdote of the man with the
plaster — in which it was said a
man had pleurisy — and, having
been bled once for it, he regretted
there to bathe his feet in warm water
to relieve it and next morning
have a fit of gout. — here said
gout the matter had been caused
or complicated together —
Sudden changes prone high to lower diet
He mentioned Chopé's account —
Change too from an active to
a sedentary life. — Then came
Many more of the causes and symp

stom. — to be found in almost every system of medicine — therefore in fact Cold acts as a powerful exciting cause, hence those who go to a warmer climate from a colder one, often experience the first Guest — What is the difference between gout and Rheumatism, in this case? especially if it attack the ligaments — The swelling is often ~~painful~~ hot when the pain is greatest — among other articles of importance he mentioned that his age was fifty seven — He a great remark that patients will take any medicine from gum, but will not attend to their regimen — the gout considered as a general disease

and many may not appreciate it because it is a disease of the rich many old a men too, when they first the disease of a age coming on are unwilling to think they are sick, and hence call to regular goat flying through in the mentioned the are Role of Louis XV - and his fistula the mentioned the cure of a person who had had the gout in almost all the joints - but those of the knees and ankles were stiff, and those of the hands remained flexible - he could assign no cause for it. Then that he had always worn the hands in cold water the often the action inflammation very cure, Gregory not lifo

the disease general inflammation from individual poets, but when the inflammation was gone —
He said too in some families the males had gout and no-gravel, and the women gravel and no gout. — He provided the gravel and so be the plague
which had a more free or less in the Rufels —
small pox — first the hypothetical character —
The disease made its way into Europe about the 14 century, but known in Asia long before — It is certain that the inoculation was practised in Indostan
Upwards of 2 years ago —

It is said that the disease may take place immediately on exposure to the contagion - or on smelling a dead body dead of it. Grey: believes this, just as in cases of typhus fever - But more generally it takes the eight days. We cant always know if it be the small pox at first, and it is of importance to ascertain it on account of the practice to followed - (the unity of disease here is the great advantage) - He then gave some directions for finding this out, thus - a sudden attack of synochus fever at

a time when the small pox prevails - and he have never had this disease - The severe affection of the stomach is a diagnostic the the rechinfo - and pain upon pressure. - But there here there is a deception, for other fevers are found to have the same symptoms. - The eruption begins on the third day - if about this time or earlier we must fear the confluent - if the face have a swelled red appearance somewhat like erysipelas - By the cold regimen many of these pustules may be drawn back. - leave do now on a then

happen when there is no eruption then came the distinction between the confluent and a distinct small pox. he mentions the case of a young girl who had on the little fingers one hundred pustules the state of this fever a good point for prognosis - if there be confluent the danger much. — the shape of the pustule too is an a then sign -- the distinct has the red base and regular pustules from this - the confluent none of this - and the pustules flat - the fever of the distinct goes off on the eruption but the confluent remains another in the fever by the sea

bring out — but to you — can't be
seen any difference between the
fever of irruption, of maturation
and secondary fever of the
exanthematous kind — the mentioned
the case of terrible confluent
kind where the fever went
off on the eruption, coming
out ~~of~~ very numerous pustules
when fever mild — or going off
on the irruptions — The eruptions
convulsions, of children not
uncommon — fever pustules — The dark
mark concave pustules. The
swelling of face hands — the
salivations of adults, and
the diarrhoea of children —
hence the practice of purging

Bubo - The first line is the phlegmonous bubo - here pus and erysipelatous inflammation - 2. Erysipelatous bubo, for this the remedies for erysipelas - if suppurates becomes an abscess - The Mercy must be given - 3 gangrenous bubo. This comes on in certain seasons or constitutions - In this there is danger of hemorrhage - the glands become exposed and are to be taken out or they fall out. Remedies - in the cancrum or tegumentum is to be used - The mercury ought to be omitted - Opium for the pain - wine - D. I put much in a decoc of bark - vitriolic and nitric acid - Spirit

ous tinctures — and fomenting
and cannot poltice for weak
application — 4 Indolent bubo
not always scrofulous — it is
a long time coming on some
months — give Mercury, If this
do not cure, use stimulating
applications — Mural of Am
onia — warm plasters &c vol
lin: Mercurial oint.t* — 5 Scrof
ulous bubos, altho' the Mercury
be bad for the constitution yet
it must be given — all the
remedies for scrofula to be
used — 6 Phagedenic bubos
analogous to the phag.c chancre
and the same cure — must
be kept clean, washed &c

heart 4 times day —
Constitutional Pox. The symp
toms numerous and compli
cated — occur without local
affections — which then con
tinue and, after they have dis
appeared — two grades of con:
stitutional disease — ulcers
on tonsils — some of them hard
to be told — covered with
a white slough, and red edge
they sometimes come on with
a cold, and hence a difficulty
to know if venereal — attacks
the larynx. give Mercury in
gangles of cor: sub: weak lu:
caustic: mel mercur: and
fumigations. — — — —

Blotches known by the copper colour, generally not come on till after the ulcers — generally preceded by an ague like fever — Purpura occurs in sebaceous glands of skin — Dr Thomson found the parts of skin first affected — both these sometimes one sometimes neither. The severity of the eruption great like all cutaneous diseases — Cold aids the progress of venereal, mildness in warm than in cold. Eruption copper colour — really spots — all sizes and places. In the pustular preceded by fever like small pox and

accon on parts the same, as
breast face hands &c —
The lymphatic glands are not
affected by any of the secon-
dary symptoms — and not by
Mercury for secondary ulcers
Mercury — warm bath to aid
this — Rowes powder for pain —
The eruption sometimes appears as
furunculus — All the cutan
eous diseases of the ancients
are found in syphilis —
Other symptoms are Lipsitis —
do — like scrofulous opthal —
ment hereditary opthal — Differ
ent stages of same disease
only differing from eye lids to
Conjunctiva

Mercury to be used - and local, like other opthal.ᵐ -
Fistula lachrymal - occurs from disease of bone - The ear, the gland of the wax, like the tarsi - the tympanum - and bones - the external ear and meatus - Mercury lues - local mercurials application, and fu:
:mugations - another symptom not described, is ulcer of upper lip - occurs in both lips - but in upper more obstinate, hence mistaken for cancer - some cancer of lip cured by mercury and decoc: of wards - Skin rash mercurial - singular that

the lips should have these different diseases – thus cancer in lower lip 99. of 100 – lupus the upper – scrofula on the upper venereal the upper – Another seldom described is venereal ulcer of tongue not primary, ought to be called tubercle of the tongue – hard to tell from primary ulcer, and from cancer and scrofula .. begins like tubercle and becomes a foul ulcer – like all ulcers, of tongue like a mulberry – ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Dr Thos. must speak of Malady and all their circumstances –

Evil effects of Mercury —
much quotation from Pereira —
in which Bright's. was spoken
of and its cure pointed out —
particularly the use of cod liver
Mercury — Cutan!.. erup!.
here followed a Nosological
comment, — Mania — Mercu:
ry acts as an excitant in so that
it often occurs in predisposed
constitution. — Dr. Phal gave the
treatment, but treat it accor:
ding to its symptoms, that the
right way —
The Case of the mercurial
Person first called the ques:
tion concerning the Vaccine

remedies — —

Siblbins — differs from venereal in being more infectious, the former caught by sleeping in the same bed or using the same drinking vessel — It does not lead to bubos — Question the ulcers not occur in those places where syphilis is endemic — The cure of the two the same — Sarsaparilla only the secondary symptoms of pox, the Siblbins has ulcers of the throat, ulcers, carbuncles — affects the bones too. — Peculiar to Holland and Canada — said to be brought by Romulus soldiers Rumbly of Adams concerning

Lu.^o accounts — —

— January 17 —

I good deal of quotation from Pierson on the subject of diseases wh resemble venereal - Thomson thinks that the cachexia syphilis - Much Mr. Polagical distinction which I consider as useless -

Gonorrhoea, did not originate in America — as the Jews had been to affect those who had it. — Many proofs were given that it was known before the discovery of America - Hence the refutation of Astruc that there were not cases of clap - B. Thom.^n thinks that these cases were not the venereal gonorrh

with which we are at present acquainted. — Then comes Persons different kinds of clap —
The milder kinds, occur in Married people — in children — from excess in venery — and drinking — and sometimes without evident cause — any irritating substance will produce it — Gonorrhoea of the corona from the mouth of drunkenness — Thus frame a man who has his excoriations after every conversation with his wife — if he do not wash of the mucus — which lubricates the vagina — at some times more than at others. Thus in the latter months of pregnancy

weather - the burning season of so prevailing before the discovery of America - is one of the mild forms or if it is the parent of the pure: but virulent disease - is at the time undetermined. -

1	17	2
2	5	0
13	1	0

7) 13 . 1 2
1 . 17 . 3

2 8 . .
21 . 17 . 0
49 . 2 17 . 17 . 6

7) 129
2 17 3
6 . 19

Amputation, the preference of the
methods of taking off the thigh
are pointed by Boonifield — to
that of Assault — recommend
taking the nerves from the stump
or when they remain the pressure
on the part is apt to cause
pain —

Immerit — to bind in

Immitigable — not to be mitigated

Viaticum, provision for a journey — Metes (last) of one's career.

Cacophony — bad sound of words.

To career — to run with swift motion.

Quesionaries + questions

Memorize — to commit to memory by writing

Brake — Fern Bramble —
Moor — Fen — low grounds,
— Marsh
Bon-Mot — a Witty Saw
Hand and Arg
Weald — an open country
a plain without wood
Rampant — exuberant —
Innocuous — harmless —
Innumerous — countless
Pean — song of triumphe —
Batten — To fatten to fat —
Insinuate, to ankling Hangt —
Dismbogue, Throw up —

Bettling — projecting.
Rifes — plenty common
Sotful — by prepossession.
Kerchief — dress band.
Lamb — debate.
To imp — to lengthen in
inlage by anything additions
additions — that which is
to be in the complete power
— thing use.
Hate — a long belt
Furnail — to trouble, harass
Blanks — soft mild gentle
To char — to work at stress
hours by the day
To boom — to push with violence
Saddle — passing power
— gate